THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday BEE, One Year. For Six Months. Por Six Months. 5 00
For Three Months. 2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, insided to any address, One Year 2 00
OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARMAN STREET.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 55, TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOUR TERRITH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating news and rial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The BEE Punishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the schual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 23, 1887, was as follows: Saturday, Nov. 19. Sunday, Nov. 20. Saurday, Nov. 20 Monday, Nov. 20 Monday, Nov. 21 Tuesday, Nov. 22 Wednesday, Nov. 23 Thursday, Nov. 24 Priday, Nov. 25

(SEAL.)

State of Nebrasta,
Country of Douglas, 18,8.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ree Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of November, 1886, 13,237 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,286 copies; for February, 1887, 14,98 copies; for Mark, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,318 copies; for May, 1887, 14,237 copies; for June, 1887, 14,47 copies; for July, 1887, 14,08 copies; for August, 1887, 14, 151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this third ay of October, A. D. 1887.

(SEAL.)

(SEAL.)

CARTER HARRISON is in Japan. He will return to Chicago an expert juggles

in other things than politics.

THE "American party" now numbers about ten thousand in New York state. Reducing this to a vulgar fraction of the whole population, they represent one six-thousandth of the voters of the Empire state.

THE district attorney of New York City is "trying to indict Gould and Sage." Those who know these patriots best, will naturally wonder what they have done, and if they are not the victims of some wicked conspiracy.

Iowa butchers along the Mississippi are excited over a movement of Armour to obtain control over the beef trade in that region. They consider an attack on their two hundred per cent profits an atrocious outrage.

WHEN Atlanta had no license several hundred places sold whisky. There was no regulation. Under the law ratified Saturday, there will be fewer places where whisky is sold, and each of them will be under strict surveilance.

THERE was a very material reduction in the total exchanges of the clearing house banks last week as compared with the previous week, but Omaha's state ment is gratifying in amount and in the percentage of increase over the corresponding week of last year.

A CORONER'S jury recently censured the New York Central road for carelessness in killing one of its employes. These juries should not be so reckless In hurting the feelings of sensitive railroad corporations. The idea of censuring a company for a small thing like that!

MR. BECHEL assures the reporter of the Herald that there was no intention on his part to snub the police commission in refusing to allow the reading of their letter in open council. We are glad to know that Mr. Bechel sees the folly of further continuance of the disgraceful controversy.

THE citizens of Omaha have raised over \$50,000 for the purpose of securing the national republican convention. Among the candidates for this prize Omaha now stands as good a chance as any. The city is as large as Chicago was when that city had its first national onvention in 1860. Omaha is the center of the continent, and can accommodate all who attend the convention.

ATCHISON is in about the same fix as Omaha with regard to Missouri river bridge accommodations. The existing bridge monopoly has had its own way for years, and the company which procured a charter from congress for a rival railroad and wagon bridge has up to this time failed to redeem its promises. The latest scheme is to transfer the bridge charter to the Rock Island

THE citizens of Rapid City, Dak. have sent a representative to Washington to secure, if possible, the opening to settlers of the Sioux reservation. The terms on which it is proposed to do this are to be "honorable and beneficial to the Indians and settlers alike." If a modern treaty is carried out on that basis, we shall have a rather novel eleament in our perennial Indian problem.

A MEMBER of the Colombian legation at Washington says the Panama canal has cost over one hundred and fifty millions up to date. Of that sum \$28,-000,000 have been expended in making the excavations. The rest has been consumed in caring for the sick, paying the officials connected with the scheme, and other sundries. The rottenness of things in Denmark was not a circumstance to De Lesseps' festering project.

Is any systematic effort being made to invite manufacturing industries to Omaha, and to make known the claims of this city as an eligible point for such industries? If not such an effort should be inaugurated by the board of trade at once and vigorously pursued. A great deal of useful work in this way ought to be done during the next three months. There are a great many manufacturing enterprises now unfavorably located that could be brought to Omaha if proper inducements were offered.

The Treasury Report. The great care Secretary Fairchild is taking in the preparation of his annual report warrants the expectation that it will be a model presentation of what

should be the fiscal policy of the country from the point of view of the administration. It is hardly to be supposed. however, that it will excel the last report of Mr. Manning as a comprehensive and learned discussion of the principal questions with which it must deal; and when it is remembered how slight and ineffective was the influence exerted by the laborious effort of Mr. Fairchild's predecessor, the question is suggested whether the present secretary has not given himself a task that will be equally unproductive of results and disappointing to his hopes.

Very little has been learned regarding the character of Secretary Fairchild's report, but it is understood that the tariff will receive the most extended attention, and that the whole subject of revenue will be treated in a thorough and practical way that will commend the views of the secretary to popular attention. It is a general fault of these reports that the discussion of the matters considered is not in the way to induce the people to read them, or which can be read understandingly by the mass of the people, and thus a great deal of their value is lost. If Secretary Fairchild shall make a departure from the generally abstruse method of his predecessors in discussing financial and economic questions he will have a much larger audience and exert a much wider influence. Mr. Manning gave the silver question the leading place in his last report, but the present secretary will give far less attention to this subject, which is not at this time urgent, or at least less so than other questions. Besides, the policy desired by the administration has been presented with ample elaboration, and it will be sufficient to reaffirm it. It is a policy with which the majority of the party is not in sympathy, and nothing could be gained by an attempt to enforce it with further argument. There is pressing necessity for radical changes in the administration of the customs service, and practical suggestions will be made on this subject looking to modifications that will greatly simplify the service. reduce its cost to the government, obviate the numerous litigations that arise under the complicated system in

government. Under existing circumstances the forthcoming report of the secretary of the treasury will be regarded with more than ordinary interest, but whether it is likely to exert more influence upon congress than the two that have preceded it since the present administra-tion came in is problematical.

vantage of both the importers and the

Not Out of Politics.

The railroads are not entirely out of politics in the state of Kansas. At least we should judge so from the following suggestive dispatch from the Kausas capital:

The Rock Island people are supporting Hon. A. W. Smith for governor, and will probably be aided by the Santa Fe people.

Why should the Rock Island railroad have any interest in Mr. Smith, or what object has the Santa Fe in pool-A corporation cannot vote, and when it happens to be a railroad its moral influence would certainly have but little, if any, weight with the rank and file of Kansas voters.

The citizens of Kansas as those of all other western states have endeavored for years to keep railroads out of politics. But railroad managers persist in controlling conventions and legislatures. We do not know anything about Mr. Smith, except that he is a railroad candidate, and that fact ought to defeat his nomination. A man whose backing comes from the railway mana-gers will be an unsafe executive for the people. Whenever the railroad is a factor in politics our boasted "free ballot" becomes a bare-faced sham. Quite apart from the pressure which railroads exert through their armies of employes, their influence is almost irresistible with dependent patrons and communities. As long as corporate monopolies can dictate our governors, senators andcongressmen and local legislators, popular self-government is a mere delusion

Will They Dare?

There has been within a few days a renewal of rumors from Washington about reading Mr. Randall out of the party and humiliating him if he will not co-operate to secure the passage of a tariff bill satisfactory to the majority of the democrats in congress. Certain journals, also, are insisting that in the organization of the house it will be the duty of the speaker to put no one not in sympathy with the revenue policy of the administration in a position to endanger the success of that policy. Democratic councils are said to be substantially unanimous in the opinion that the wings of the Pennsylvania congressman must be clipped. Will the opponents of Randall dare

attempt this? The parties in the next house of representatives will stand thus: Democrats 168, republicans 153, independents 4. The actual democratic majority is thus only eleven. In the last congress the following of Randall against the motion to take up the Morrison bill was twentyfive. He will very likely have that number with him in the coming congress, and is said to count upon thirty. Less than half this number will enable him to exercise the veto power as to any action upon which the majority of the party in the house may determine. If ostracised and placed in the position of an enemy there cannot be the slightest doubt that he would use this power. It is entirely plain that the democratic party in the house can carry out no policy as to the tariff without the assent. at least, of the faction of which Randall is the head. Indeed, it cannot organize the house without the assent and assistance of this faction. Unless, therefore, the majority of the party wish to make shipwreck of their administration of the house at the very outset of this important congress they cannot adopt any

policy the purpose of which will be to

put an indignity upon Mr. Randall.

They have not votes enough to do it.

be only conjectured. He has not disclosed his purpose, and doubtless will not. It is his habit to keep his own counsel and make known his position in action. But it is not to be doubted that he feels entirely secure, and is not giving himself any trouble over the reported plans to read him out of the party or humiliate him by relegating him to some inferior committee. It is rather the majority that is troubled by the situation, and it isn't quite clear how it can find relief.

Reckless Financiering.

The council keeps on ordering additional lamp posts and fire hydrants regardless of the fact that there is already an overlap in the general fund and the fire hydrant expenses are in excess of all previous estimates. The most peculiar feature of its reckless financiering is the fact that there has been no settlement of the city's gas bills for fully two years. The gas company claims over \$40,000 due, and its bills are piling up from month to month. There is evidently some design to let these claims accumulate until they aggregate \$60,000 or \$70,000 and finally settle them by an issue of funding bonds.

In that event the gas company will not only include in its bill thousands of dollars more than the city is legitimately liable for under a strict construction of its contract, but also interest on the entire claim from the date when each month's gas bill was presented.

The same reckless style of financiering is manifest in the letting of grading contracts, which we are informed have created an enormous overlap. The question is where will we land if this disregard of charter limitations is not checked? It strikes us that it is high time for the council to call a halt and take an inventory of the city's available assets. A settlement should be made with the gas and water company and orders for additional gas lamps and hydrants should be restricted within the means at the disposal of the council to pay for them from month to month.

THE commissioner of Indian affairs suggests in his report, referring to the Indian territory, that the wild tribes west of the ninety-eighth meridian be removed east of that line and the western part of the territory be given up to the whites. He says the vast surplusage of land in the territory, much of it vogue, and result to the adnot surpassed in fertility and versatility of production, which can never be utilized by the Indians now within its borders nor by their descendants, must sooner or later be disposed of by congress some way or other, and he believes the course he recommends will be just to the Indians and protect them from irruptions. The Indian territory contains 64,222 square miles, an area nearly as large as the six New England states, and the total number of Indians in it is only 76,000, giving 520 acres to every individual of the population, or 2,600 acres for every family of five persons. It is clear that a large part of this great territory must continue valueless so long as the Indians alone remain in full possession, and since the plan of the commissioner would involve the removal of only 7,600 Indians from the portion of the territory west of the ninety-eighth meridian, the suggestion is worthy of serious con sideration by congress. Every year the pressure of white population on the Indian territory is increasing, and it is manifestly only a question of time when the government will no longer be able to restrain it. It might be well to anticipate by throwing a portion of the territory now sparsely populated by Indians open to white settlement.

> SENATOR MCPHERSON of New Jersey, who will retire from public life at the expiration of his present term, is very explicit in saying to the revenue reformers in congress that they must not attempt to cut very deep into the tariff if they expect to retain New Jersey and Connecticut in the democratic column, and he can't figure how a democratic president can be elected without these states. The senator favors dropping the tobacco tax and for the remainder of the reduction in revenue necessary to be made taking off certain tariff duties the loss of which would not affect the wages of labor. He announces that any tariff bill that might have the effect of reducing the wages of workingmen he will oppose. This illustrates one of the very hard difficulties in the way of any extensive changes being made in the tariff by the next congress, that will be of material relief to the people. There is hardly a duty levied for which it cannot be claimed that it gives some protection to labor, and when democrats like Senator McPherson and Randall plant themselves on the proposition that no tariff bill that might affect the wages of labor will receive their support, they having the power to defeat such a measure, it-is obvious that the chance of getting a reasonable and just revision of the tariff is almost hopeless. It is plain that if any thing is done by the next congress for reducing taxation very little will be taken from the tariff, and that little not in a direction to give relief to the great

majority of the people. OMAHA needs a large first class fire proof hotel, and the probability is that she will have it at an early day. The preliminary steps should be taken this winter. It will require six months to draw the plans, and at least two years to complete the building, so that at the very outside we could not have the hotel until 1891. By that time Omaha will be able to support a million dollar hotel as well as the hotels that she now has. Suppose that either the Paxton or Millard should burn down, what condition would Omaha be in as to hotel accommodations? Such an accident is liable to occur any day. We cannot afford to take such chances much longer, as the loss of either one of those hotels, at the present time, would be a greater calamity to Omaha than was the destruction of the Grand Central.

THE organization of the board of char ities will assure systematic charitable work in Omaha, of which there is great

method in the work there has been a the market for stock. A little over a great deal of imposition practiced, while many worthy poor who have not urged their claims have suffered neglect. What is required is an organization having a central office and the means of investigating applications for aid as well as seeking out those requiring assistance. This the board of charities will provide, and in this most neeessary and commendable work it should receive a generous support.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat wants to know if it isn't, 'about time to change the ancient policy of allowing mileage to congressmen at the rate of 20 cents per mile, when railroad fare is not onefourth as much as that, and when, as a matter of fact, most of them do their traveling on free passes?" It undoubtedly is. And it might be suggested that there are several ancient policies concerning congressmen in need of radical changes. Yet, after all, a congressman should receive more than \$5,000 a year for distributing garden seeds and pub does to his beloved constituents.

THE Chicago board of trade has been quite prominent in collecting evidence upon which to indict bucket shop proprietors. The latter class now propose to retaliate by an attempt to indict the board for running a bucket shop under the guise of a board of trade stock exchange. It would be just as consistent for the proprietor of a faro bank to object to Sunday services on moral grounds as for a bucket shop man to say that a legitimate board of trade resembled his thieving business.

JAKE SHARP, the accomplished boodler of New York, will perhaps have his case settled to-day. The country is getting very tired of Mr. Sharp's case.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

H. Rider Haggard contemplates writing a sequel to "She."

Secretary Whitney has returned to Washngton in improved health.

The splendid Gambetta monument in Paris is to be dedicated January 1. It is said that Jay Gould may take his

vacht to India during the summer. The oldest man in Albany, N. Y., is Zanty Bleecker. He says he is 237 years old, but this is probably an exaggeration.

Mrs. Logan has returned to Washington, with the intention of remaining there some time. She is looking extremely well.

Edward Chadwick, of South Lyons, Conn., has been postmaster forty-eight consecutive years, and has seen postage reduced from 25 to 2 cents. Secretary and Mrs. Lamar will go to

Macon, Ga., about the middle of next month, and will spend the Christmas holidays there. Two sons of Charles Dickens -Alfred Ten-

nyson and Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens— are settled as real estate agents and brokers in Australia. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Schoon maker has taken a house in Washington

ton for the winter, in order that he may attend to official business without being separated from his family. Mr. Hendrickson, of Bell county, Ky., is credited with killing three men and danger

ously wounding another. He is naively de scribed by the local press as an "influential citizen, a church member and a dead shot." Thomas W. Cantwell, of Albany, has presented Governor Hill with a bust of Charles Stewart Parnell. It is a finely executed piece of work, and has been placed in a

prominent position in the Executive mansion Mr. Gladstone is feeling the effects of the remarkable cold and weather in England. His throat and his bronchial tubes are hi weakest spots, and it is said that he will

soon go to the south of France, as he did in

January, 1883. W. S. Gilbert, the famous English libret tist, has a curious habit when he is writing his comic operas. While at his desk he ofter turns from his writing to sketch caricatures The quaint pictures 'he produces invigorat his imaginative powers and often suggest new and striking trains of thought which have important effects on his libretto.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins Searle, the newly wedded millionaire owner of palatial resi dences at Great Barrington, Mass., and Sar Francisco, Cal., has recently purchased two fine lots of land on Block Island. the popu lar summer resort, where she spent part of last season. She proposes to build a fine summer residence there to be ready for occupancy next year.

While We May. The Independent. The hands are such dear hands; They are so full; they turn at our demands So often; they reach out With trifles scarcely thought about So many times; they do So many things for me, for you— If their fond wills mistate, We may well bend, not break.

They are such fond, frail lips That speak to us. Pray if love strips Them of discretion many times, Or if they speak too slow or quick, such

We may pass by; for we may see Days not far off when those small words may be Held out as slow, or quick, or out of place,

Because the lips are no more here. They are such dear familiar feet that go Along the path with ours-feet fast or slow And trying to keep pace-if they mistake Or tread upon some flower that we would

Upon our breast, or take some reed, We may be mute,
Nor turning quickly to inspute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little way to go—can be
Together such a little while along the way,
We will be patient while we may.

So many little faults we find, We see them! For not blind To love. We see them, but if you and I Perhaps remember them some by and by, They will not be 22111 Faults then—grave faults—to you and me, Faults then—grave faults—to you and me, But just odd ways—mistakes, or even less, Remembrances to bless.

Days change so many things—yes, hours, We see so differently in suns and showers, Mistaken words to-night.

May be so therished by to-morrow's light; We may be patient, for we know There's such a little way to go.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Corn will pan out fifty bushels to the

acre in Wayne county. G. S. Meyerson and A. G. Buchanan, two experienced pork-packers from Omaha, have leased the new packing house in Fremont.

The educators of McCook inaugurated a school banking system a year ago, the object being to show by practice the benefit of saving the pennies. The de-posits now amount to \$250 and the children as well as the managers consider the plan a success.

They have not votes enough to do it.

What Mr. Randail intends doing can this city through existing organizations has been liberal, but for want of Pierce County Call, "was the change in

year ago all the stock from this county was shipped to Chicago, now it all goes to Omaha, not a carload going to Chi-cago for the last three months. It is a great change and a great thing for this part of the country.

The determination of Hastings to outrun Lincoln in the race for second place is thus tersely set forth by the Gazette-Journal: "In spite of all the rage and bluster of Lincoln, Hastings has the brighter prospects of the two. The Queen City is destined to become the second city in the state inside of ten years. Lienoln will always make a nice quiet city where the state can lodge its criminals and where the legislature can retire to comparative seclusion every two years, but it cannot expect to hold its supremacy as second city of Nebraska much longer.

The reputation of Omaha as a lawabiding and well protected community has not been improved by the selfish policy of the city council toward the police department. An insufficient and half-starved force, and their inability to cope with crooks of all grades, have sent broadcast items like this: "There is certainly something rotten in the management of Omaha's police force. Thugs and foot pads ply their nefarious calling upon the streets with seemingly but little danger of interference from the men who are in that city improperly designated as guardians of the peace

The South Sioux City Sun rightfully calls the coal famine prevailing in scores of towns in the west, a "criminal conspiracy," and gives vent to its wrath in the following style: "Nature has lavished her riches on this public of ours, and if it were not for the pools, corners, trusts, corporations, syndicates and the like that curse the country, no man, woman or child need feel the sting of want; and when a parcel of millionaires put their heads together, and conspire to monopolize any particular gift bestowed upon the public by its God, they should be made to feel the mailed hand of justice, just the same as any other criminal.

Iowa Items. Blackleg is thinning the cattle herds

near Spirit Lake. There are 2.418 children enrolled in the public schools of Sioux City.

The new opera house in Sioux City has been dubbed the "Peavey Grand. The state boasts of 953 women who own farms and only eighteen of them are mortgaged. Track-laying on the Cherokee and

Dakota line is progressing at the rate of two miles per day. It is now understood that the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy will extend its Keokuk and St. Louis line to Iowa City via Washington. A struggling editor in Carroll has tumbled on to a fortune of \$12,500 by the

demise of a relative in Germany. Such kindly remembrance mitigates the stings of death. A large number of citizens have been subpænæd before the grand jury at Burlington to give evidence against the

saloons of that place, and it is expected that many dealers in liquor will be in-Wyoming. The State Line stock company, cap-

ital \$10,000, has been organized at Rock Springs. A gang of 200 men are cutting ties for the Northwestern railroad near

dicted.

Douglas. The Wyoming Central Oil and Pipe Line company, capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated, with headquarters at Rawlins. The incorporators are Henry Fuhrman, George Marshall, Mead, Earnest Schueman, J. W. Goff,

Laramic peak, twenty-five miles from

Edward Blewett, L. B. Shephard, E. H. Airis and E. T. Horn, all from Fremont, Mr. A. Montmorency, the Burlington's agent at Cheyenne, is whooping up the popular route and plugging its praises into willing ears. He announces that freight trains will be running to Chey-

enne December 11, "but owing to the lack of motive power the passenger train service would be delayed until January 1. The Burlington has built 750 miles of railroad this year, and i has been impossible to get its orders for locomotives filled." Not far from Laramie, in plain sight,

through a moderately good pair of field glasses, from the tower of the university, are springs of pure water bubbling up from a bed of magnesian sandstone. The water sparkles over golden sandsthe washing of glacial gravel seeking the sunlight through solid rock. The chronicler of the "find" avers that the deposits of centuries here revealed mock Monte Cristo's fabulous wealth. This is only a sample of the daily wonders unearthed by the Boomerang. The range lying between the Sweet-

water and Snake rivers is in much better condition to stand a hard winter than for many years. Grass is more abundant and better cured, but the encroachments of the immense sheep herds through this district is regarded with much jealousy by the cattlemen. The losses attendant upon last season, through cold weather and lack of winter range, bid fair to be somewhat recovered during the next two years, though it is generally conceded that a different plan must be adopted for wintering the cattle than has been pursued in the past.

A Generous Recognition. From the Evening (Milwaukee) Wisconsin.

There is no city in the country grow ing more healthfully and at the same time more rapidly than Omaha. It has the natural advantage of location, being the central gateway between the cast and the vast and growing empire of the far west. Its environment insures future prosperity, but its coming greatness is being amazingly aided and bastened by the pluck and public spirit of its citizens, and by their practical faith in the city they are building up. No other city of equal size with

Omaha has any such extensive system of public improvements. It has fortytwo miles of horse and motor street railways built or in process of building; forty-two miles of paved and seventyfive miles of graded streets; forty miles of sewers and eighty-five miles of water mains-fifteen miles of which have been laid the present year. Its city water plant cost \$2,000,000, and for new municpal improvements during the past four years \$3,000,000 have been spent. Its private building improvements for nine months of this year represent an outlay exceeding \$8,000,000, and its jobbing trade for the year will aggregate \$75,-000,000-an increase of \$30,000,000 over

These figures are representative of many others that might be given, all tending to prove extraordinary growth especially in the direction of public improvements. They are quoted in com-mendation of the business vim of the people of Omaha; in proof of the truth that the way to build a great city is to believe in it and to back your belief with your money; and also for the sake of a suggestion which will not be amiss in Milwaukee.

Omaha is growing proportionately much faster than Milwaukee, though it is is not more than one-third as large. She has few if any natural advantages

(fortunate though she is in this regard) greater than those possessed by Milwau-kee; and her more rapid growth is due mainly if not exclusively to the wide

awake, restless public spirit among her business men which is daunted by no undertaking, however formidable, that seems to be a good thing for the city to accomplish. A recent incident in Omaha illustrates

how prompt and confident and united her business men are in the exercise of this public spirit: It was suggested as a possibility that Omaha might get the coming national republican convention. Almost instantly it was resolved that a local fund be raised as a guarantee that the convention would be well entertained. Almost in the same breath also, it was decided that \$25,000 ought to be given by such men as would give each \$1,000 or upwards. And the committee with its subscription paper started out. The fifth man called upon was a representa-tive democrat, John A. McShane. He cared nothing whatever for the republican convention, but he cared much for Omaha and the prospective benefits to its local business interests, and he said: "Put me down for \$2,000, our Union Stock Yards company for \$3,000 And the committee did it and more." went on its way rejoicing; not particu-larly surprised, however, for John A. McShane is a representative Omaha man, and that's the way all such things are done in Omaha. And that too, primarily, is why Omaha is growing to-day faster than any city in the land.

Above everything else, the people are citizens of Omaha. They act promptly and generously, and they all pull together whenever anything for the business good of their home city is to be undertaken. Milwaukee is generous and public-spirited, and many times and in many ways has proved it. But in promptness of action for the local public good and in the essential matter of pulling together" in the accomplishment of such public good, she may study and imitate the example set by Omaha to her own great advantage.

In our beautiful and prosperous and booming city "we have a good thing" which any community in the country may well envy. And having a good thing, it should be a mission in life to believe that we have a good thing, and to act, aye, and on occasion boast also, as though we believed it. If Milwaukee were modest in a public and business sense strictly according to her merit, she would be a great deal less modest than she is.

AN ORGANIZED CHARITY. Birth of a Commendable and Worthy

Society. There was a good-sized turn-out of ladie and gentlemen at the adjourned meeting held at the council chamber last night to perfect the organization of a board of charities in the city. Mayor Broatch presided, and the committee on by-laws and constitution and organization made their report. The objects of the association are about the same as those of like institutions in operation in other cities. On recommendation of E. Rosewater the time for giving notices of special meetings was changed from ten days to five. On motion of Mr. Thurston the provision in the constitution for the holding of the annual meeting and election of officers was changed from the first Monday in December to the fourth Monday in November. The constitution with the embodiment of the above amend-ments was adopted and referred back to the

ommittee for revision.
The society shall be called "The Omaha Bureau of Charities," and the objects are to bring into harmonious co-operation with one another and with the superintendent of the poor the various churches, charitable agen-cies and benevolent individuals of the city, and thus effectually check the evils of overlapping of relief caused by simultaneous but independent action. It is proposed to maintain the bureau from interference by questions of religion, politics and nationality. Any person may become a member by the payment of the annual fee of not less than \$1 and by the signing of the constitu-

A life membership costs \$50. There will be a central office, or headquar-ters of the society, where the general business of the society shall be transacted. The central council shall consist of representatives of church congregations, charitable in stitutions, associations, etc., ex-officio mem-bers and members specially elected by the central council. The following named offiials shall be members of the central counils ex-officio: The mayor of Om chief of police, superintendent of the poor, chairman of the board of county commissioners, the city physician and the president of the Omaha bureau of The central council shall have full power to adopt all such measures as they nay deem best calculated to fulfill the gen eral principles and attain the objects of the

The following officers were elected: Presi-The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Gillespie; first vice-president, Dr. G. L. Miller; second vice-president, Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore; board of trustees, J. A. Creighton, J. A. Gillespie, N. Mer, riam, B. Newman, Otto Loeback, L. O. Jones, F. B. Lowe, J. L. McCague, John Baumer, E. Rosewater, Joseph Barker. John Baumer, E. Rosewater, Joseph Barker, Fred Millard, Fred Nye, William Wallace, Aug. Pratt, G. L. Miller, Clinton Powell, G. J. Gilbert, J. W. Savage, W. W. Keysor and A. P. Tucker.

Power is vested with the board of trustees

to elect the secretary and treasurer, which will be done at their first meeting. Dr. Mil-ler paid a glowing compliment to Mrs. Doolittle, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Perine, and other people, who, when Omaha was much smaller than it is now, fed and clothed the needy, and trusted that this organization was not perfected for newspaper notoriety, but was established for work and the doing of good among the poor. The speaker implored the rich men of the ity to be liberal, and to contribute to its treasury with a generous spirit.

Mr. Perrine said that the board of trustees embraced twenty-one men who were vigor ous and active, and they would circulate

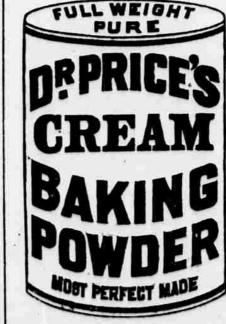
among the liberal citizens and ask for sub-After a lengthy debate, engaged in by

everal gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

A Deserter Captured. J. M. Day, the private who deserted from Fort Omaha in October, was captured by United States Marshal Grenella yesterday afternoon and returned to the barracks Day is a young man and gave as his reason

for his dishonorable action that he was tired

of the service. He will be severely punished



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities, as the Strongest, Purcet and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Line or Alum. Sold only in caus.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

New York, Chicago, St. Louis.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Its General Observance in Omaha Last Thursday.

Its Origin Purely American-What Omaha People Had to Be Thankful For.

Thanksgiving day has come and gone. In 1620, on the 26th day of December, the Pligrim Pathers landed in America, and immediately set aside a day to be observed in general Thanksgiving and fasting. Thanksgiving day has since become a general holiday in the United States, it being appointed first by the president by proclamation, after which the governors of the several states also issue their proclamation to their own constituency. The people of Nestrasks had plenty to be thankful for; the crops during the year have been plenty and fruitful; no epidemic has devastated the state, and no serious accidents have marred the record of the year. Among the many people of Omaha none had more cause to be thankful on that day than the family of Mr. Wigs, residing at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Burdette streets. Last July Blanche, a little fleyeyear-old daughter of Mr. Wigs, was taken sick with scarlet fever. She recovered from the disease, bit in a few days after an abscess formed on her neck under the right ear, a chronic abscess that was continually discharging us. Chronic abscess amount she recovered from the disease, but in a few days after an abscess formed on her neck under the right ear, a chronic abscess that was continually discharging pus. Chronic abscess appears under various designations, such as cold, scrofulous or tuberculous abscess. It is one that is slow in its progress. Mr. Wiggs, in talking to the reporter about the case, said: "The abcess in this case was the result of the scarlet fever, chronic abcess often following such low forms of disease. The discharge was the most profuse at night, often saturating the bandages we would put on it. We doctored for it from July until September, and it was continually growing worse, and we became seriously alarmed. I then noticed the advertisements of Drs. McCoy and Henry, and told my wife she had better take Blanche and go see them. She did and in one month they had her well, as you see there is nothing left of it but a slight sear that will soon be gone also." Mr. Wiggs called to a bright and pretty little girl who was playing with her little brother and showed the reporter that her neck was as well as ever it was.



was as well as ever it was,

BLANCHE WIGGS. Mr. Wiggs resides at the corner of Twenty ighth and Burdette streets, and will corrobor

The following statement regarding Drs. Mc-Coy and Henry is made upon good authority; "Since these eminent physicians have been in the west, they have treated and cured over six thousand cases of catarrh and chronic throat and lung troubles, and of these cases 40 per cent had been declared and pronounced incurable."

CATARRH DESCRIBED.

The Symptoms Attending that Disease Which Leads to Consumption,

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the discusse has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the wind pipe and into the bronchial tubes, which; tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plugged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot flashes over the body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a duil character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last a few days and the patient was proposed than the pain may come and go—last a few days and the patient was reconstituted that the pain may come and go—last a few days and the patient was reconstituted to the condition of the condition of the pain when the reconstitutes the condition of the pain may come and go—last a few days and them heads and the patients. The condition is the pain may come and go—last a few days and them heads and the patients. When catarrh has existed in the head and the

breast bone or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, backing in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night, and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus, that is raised is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the pattent becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small masses of cheesy sub-In some cases small masses of cheesy sub-

In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicates serious mischief at work in the lungs.

In some cases catarrh win extend into the ags in a few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease attacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious interference with the general health. When the disease has developed to such a point the patient is said to have catarrhal consumption. With bronchial catarrh there is more or less fever which differs with the different parts of the day—slight in the morning, higher in the afternoon and evening.

SNEEZING CATARRH.

What It Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have a fullness over the front of the forehead, and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each nostril, which you cannot disledge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very ted nose, and you so irritate the liming membrane of that organ that you are mable to breathe through it at all. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of an acute at tack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh," as it is called. You sneeze when you get up in the morning on try to sneeze your nose off every time you

tack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh," as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First a cold that causes mocus to be poured out by the glands in the nose; then those discussed glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is prevalent. These animalculae, in their efforts to find a lodgment, pritate the sensitive membrane liming of the nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of them by producing a fit of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened diseased natures the natural channels for the introduction of air into the huges is interfered with, and the person so affected must breathe through the mouth, and by such means the through the mouth, and by such means the through the mouth, and by such means the through the forces parched and dry, snoring is produced, and the catarrhal disease gains ready access to the throat and huge.

DOCTOR CRESAP M'COY,

Late of Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., AND DOCTOR

COLUMBUS HENRY

310-311 RAMGE BUILDING. Corner 15th and Harney Streets,

Omaha, Nebraska. Where all curable cases are treated with success. Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Rhemmatism, and all Neavous Diseases. All diseases peculiar to the saxes a specialty. CATARIM CRIEF.

CONSULTATION by mailor at office \$1.

COREDCONSULTATION by mailor at office, 8:
Office Hours—9 to H a. m; 2 to 4 p. m; 7 to 8 p.
m. Sunday included.
Correspondence receives prompt attention.
Many diseases are treated successfully by Drs.
Mct oy and Henry through the mails, and it is
thus possible for those unable to make a journey to obtain successful hospital treatment at
their homes.
No

letters answered unless accompanied by de in stamps.

Address all letters to Drs. McCoy & Henry,
Rooms 310 and 311 Raunge Building, Chasha
Nebraska.